

The Sun.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1906.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	\$6.00
DAILY, Per Year	60.00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	62.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	7.00

Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 70 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Pitching Into Congress.

American citizens are as privileged to criticize as they are to commend their elected officials. If it is honest and competent, criticism is a most desirable thing, but the practice easily degenerates into a pernicious and dangerous habit. This is unquestionably the case with the present epidemic of Congress baiting.

Washington is just now the haunt of various literary sleuths whose evident purpose is to convince the American people that their Congress is a corrupt and incapable body. The House is denounced and the Senate is condemned. A magazine of high standing promises a series of articles which "will reveal a condition of affairs [in the Senate] as against the average American will stand in sharp contrast." Another, also of high standing, refers to the Senate as an "obstructive and in a way a criminal body."

In a recent newspaper article Mr. LINCOLN STEFFENS refers to the House as "frightened," "factional" and "cowardly." The danger of this form of public entertainment is evidently not well understood. Whether the American Congress is or is not composed of high minded, incorruptible patriots seeking only the welfare of the country, there is nothing but danger in efforts to shake the faith of the people in the integrity and the ability of its legislation as a whole. Certain writers and journalists have seen fit to constitute themselves a jury to sit in judgment on the acts of Congress. Regardless of consequences, they make use of their ink and paper to excite and to stimulate antagonism and to provoke hostility to that which they condemn chiefly because of a difference of view and opinion. Patriotism and fidelity to American institutions demand that Congress shall be respected. Without respect there can be no confidence. Without confidence in lawmakers there can be no respect for law. Those who seek to undermine that confidence and to destroy respect are playing with matches in dangerous proximity to a powder magazine.

The average of integrity and patriotism in the Congress is the average of the integrity and the patriotism of the country. Turn out the entire Senate and House and elect to-morrow a new set of Senators and Representatives and the average of the new body would probably be about the same as that of the present organization. The Congress is an institution upon which our whole political system rests. Presidents come and go. Each makes his own reputation and passes into history. Congress changes its membership, but it is, nevertheless, a permanent and continuing institution. Its reputation carries over from one administration to another. The present campaign of assault upon the Federal Legislature is a menace to the welfare of the nation and discredit to anybody who participates in it from motives that are not crystalline.

Manifestly False.

When Tammany Hall finds itself in trouble, whenever a faction in the organization desires a change in its leadership, the report is put in circulation at the Hon. RICHARD CROKER is to be led back from Ireland.

So deep was the impression of strength of ability made by Mr. CROKER in the years when politics received his undivided attention that this report is sure to be believed by somebody whenever it is revived.

There are two excellent reasons, however, why it should not receive the least credit.

In the first place, Mr. CROKER does not want to assume again the arduous and wearing duties of political leadership.

In the second place, even if Mr. CROKER did want to sit again at the head of the table in Tammany Hall he couldn't do the job.

A Sociologist's Check.

The Hon. POULITNEY BIGELOW has sent Colonel HENRY WATERSON a check for \$1,000. This sum is to be forfeited if on a fair investigation the assertions made by Mr. BIGELOW in the course of recent protracted study of conditions on the Isthmus are proved untrue. This offer is not in the nature of a wager. It is not aleatory. Mr. BIGELOW is of too lofty a nature to bet upon certainty, and certainty is his specialty. His Isthmian conclusions are based upon the one thousand guess, presuming that the one thousand guess is a fair cause.

But how can a "fair" investigation be had? Colonel WATERSON has the judicial temperament, the sober intellect, the even balance of the faculties required for the high task; but he cannot go to the Isthmus. The Gray Wolves howl along its shore. Besides, Mr. BIGELOW holds that the canal strip is unsanitary and unhealthy. It is against public policy to permit the exportation to that mephitic region of the Great Silent Man of Louisville. Nor can any other of the howlers at the howling Gray Wolf pack be spared. If lives are to be imperiled or lost in the inquiry, they must not be lives of the few remaining defenders of the Constitution.

It would be useless to have an investi-

gation committee composed of blindly prejudiced followers of ROOSEVELT and TAFT. No time, no facts could produce any effect upon those obstinate minds. In the cause of duty and truth Mr. BIGELOW will spare himself. He is immune, as his long residence on the Isthmus has shown. Clearly he is the only available man for the job.

King Christian IX.

KING CHRISTIAN IX. of Denmark had lived to be the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe, though several others, including his own son, the Hellenic King GEORGE, exceed the number of years of his long reign, having come to the throne at an earlier age. His rule of forty-three years over Denmark has not been marked by great wisdom or statesmanship. The blunders following upon his accession helped Prussia and Austria in their aggressions and brought about the loss of Schleswig and Holstein, and in later years he found himself frequently in conflict with his people.

It was the remarkable display of happy domestic life on the throne, fully comparable to that of Queen VICTORIA in England, and the patriarchal gatherings at his summer homes as he grew old that made KING CHRISTIAN notable. The romance of royalty had full play with him and his children. A younger son of a younger branch, his own succession to the Danish throne was wholly out of the regular order. His son was selected to be King of the Hellenes, and his grandson only the other day was chosen as a King for Norway. His daughters, ALEXANDRA, DAOMARA, THYRA, are the Queen of England, the Empress Dowager of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland, who but for the war of 1860 would be Queen of Hanover.

The yearly gathering of children and grandchildren of such political importance about the old King and Queen repeated so often could not help making an impression. All rank seemed to be dropped when the children came home, and KING CHRISTIAN managed to keep on good terms with all, including his sons-in-law. He is credited with having averted a lot of mischief in Europe by his advice as head of the family.

His death puts an end to the visits to Copenhagen, which had demonstrated that there is political force sometimes in family alliances. Will his English and his Russian descendants be inclined to hold together now?

The Other Side.

Without prejudice to the merits and demerits of the so-called Pure Food bill, we may be permitted to record the fact that it is propelled largely by the "chick women" of the United States. A persuasive and powerful army which to resist is difficult and to criticize ungallant. Its campaign is impulsive, ardent and sweeping. Much motion and energy is dissipated. The cold and fishy eye of science blinks and is dazzled as these impetuous crusaders rush along.

It is not for Mere Man to question the assertions made with such freedom and conviction. It is his humble duty, and should be his privilege, to accept "results," as the insurance agents say. Everything, then, is adulterated in this adulterate age. The sophistications are harmful. The health of the nation suffers, without knowing it; and the all-wisdom of the paternal Government must protect its children.

Now, we hold it is not decent for a scientific gent like Dr. CHARLES HARRINGTON, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, to use frivolous language like this:

"The clipping bureau is simply deluging us with the remarks of club women on the subject of adulterated food. You will see that these women are not contented over lemon extract, raspberry jam and tomato catsup, which they assert are poisoning the people. To these three they add now and then blackberry brandy, and by the emphasis upon it one would think that blackberry brandy were fed to new born babes."

Stuff! Has Dr. HARRINGTON never heard of the adulterated blackberry wine of Pennsylvania? Doesn't he know that the youth of our land are being poisoned by coal tar dyes? Doesn't he know that danger, disease and death lurk at the soda fountain and the candy counter? "Do you suppose," he asks superciliously, "that the State of Massachusetts would ever allow poison to be sold as food?" It allows it to be sold as drink, subject to the 11 P. M. closing provision and the Hon. Jumping JOHN MORAN. And now see the secretary lug in statistics, as if they could prove anything one doesn't care to have proved:

"Of the thousands of suspected food samples which were brought in last year by our inspectors, and they are going among the stores all the time to watch for the sale of such goods, only five were found to contain poison. And the men who manufactured that food will never be guilty of the offense again, for each of them had to pay a fine of \$200."

Undoubtedly these inspectors are eager to deny the universal demand for pure, Government inspected food. Dr. HARRINGTON is an accomplished chemist and toxicologist. He has labored with a perhaps misdirected zeal for pure milk, forgetting the incalculably greater importance of pure raspberry jam. But whatever his intelligence or distinction, his best friends will scarcely pretend that he is a club woman.

One more example of masculine envy, jealousy and uncharitableness must be nailed to the wall. A Mr. TOSCHACH rushes into these scandalous averments:

"It does not establish the notorious property of any article to state that it will dye a woolen cloth, any more than your righteousness can be determined by the color of your hair or eyes. It is not fair to use the term irritant of potassium, which is Greek to the ordinary reader, when saltpetre would be plain to him. This was used to prepare corned beef before we were born, and notwithstanding millions have died, they have eaten it with cabbage the process continues."

Millions have died! And served them right. They might have been alive to-day if the Pure Food bill had become a law in their day. Mr. TOSCHACH sneers at folks who have what he calls "adulterants," which prevents people who have it from "being just." We wish to be perfectly just to Mr. TOSCHACH. We shall say nothing more against him than that he comes from Brooklyn.

One woman witness against Pure Food we summon. Mrs. ELLEN RICHARDS,

the Boston Transcript tells us, sits in "her office in the Institute of Technology, where she fits men to serve in the Board of Health laboratories all over the United States." Will it be believed that this traitor to her sex—we had almost said—actually blames it for the iniquities of coal tar products?

"As for the dyes to distinguish inferiority, so long as women can be imposed upon by manufacturers who expect strawberries to keep red when they are preserved, and of course to cater to their fancy, the men who put up the strawberries will add red coloring, because they want to sell their goods. The same is true of the United States. Some men put in benzene acid, but it comes back on the woman who wants that color. We ought to have pure food and we ought to get what we pay for, but it must not be said that 47 per cent. or even 25 per cent. of the food on the market is adulterated when there is only 2 per cent."

Why must it not be said? And can't the all-wisdom at Washington make the catnip lose its tint and the woman her desire for tint? Unfortunately Mrs. RICHARDS, in spite of her fitness for fitting man for health laboratory work, is a belated individualist:

"As for legislation, and the national Pure Food bill, the women must make certain that they are not playing into the hands of the manufacturers. Every State Board of Health has a laboratory, and in Massachusetts there is a model for it. It is an excellent one, but the natural law is still further from the people. It is less American. There is less possibility that they think for themselves."

Units are pitiful things. The people can't protect their insides. Mrs. RICHARDS sitting in her laboratory doesn't hear the grand, sweet song that now possesses the country: Federate! Asseverate! Regulate!

Preserving Niagara.

The preservation of the Falls of Niagara involves an international agreement and Federal legislation perhaps trenching somewhat on the rights of the State of New York. Yet for the attainment of the desired end it is not to be doubted that the people of New York would gladly waive their right in the matter and leave the Government a free hand to enter into agreement with England for the salvation of the Falls.

The bills recently introduced by Mr. PLATT in the Senate and Mr. BURTON in the House are steps in the right direction. Mr. PLATT's bill proposes that the President be authorized to ask the British Government to form an international committee for investigation and consideration of the matter, with a view to the permanent protection of the water supply. Both Canadians and Americans are now drawing heavily on the supply for mechanical purposes. Further rights are threatened, and unless they are prevented by international action the world famous Falls will be long before little more than a cliff.

Senator PLATT states the case as clearly and concisely as it is possible to state it. He says:

"The time has come when it seems to be absolutely necessary that there should be concerted action between the United States and Canada on this subject. The beauties of Niagara should be preserved, and the encroachments on the flow of the water can be checked only by harmonious action between the two countries."

This bill should encounter neither delay nor opposition.

The Gate City Sugar Trust.

Great times for Georgia journalists. Colonel ESTILL of the Savannah News is a candidate for Governor. So is the Hon. CLARK HOWELL of the Atlanta Constitution. So is the Hon. HOKR SMITH, formerly of the Atlanta Journal, which booms him early and often. And the Hon. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, editor of the Atlanta News, wants to be a Senator in Congress. One DANIEL, business manager of Mr. GRAVES's paper, has managed that fount of eloquence and honey tree from writing and reprinting pieces in celebration of himself and his boom in his own paper. The mandate of the courts has diminished temporarily the output of the Graves sugar works. Mr. GRAVES and his helpers considered Thursday's Lee National Memorial, "Harvie Jordan's Endeavor," "The Negro Educational Rally," "A Cure for Cancer."

The old jodelmptre sough and swirl, the roses and rainbows, the tenderness, the mellowness, the fudge were mostly absent. No passionate letters and extracts from Cowaneta or Conville breathed the love of Crackerdom for the great, the gifted, the gorgeous, the gracious GRAVES. Yet if he was lost to politics he was seen in commerce. His editorial poem on "The Retail Men Hold the Key" is a wonder and a joy:

"The railroads, the real estate men, the hotels, the banks are all responding royally."

"How royal is the promise of a superb and splendid result."

"The brilliant promise of this radiant harvest of sales."

"Plunk down their cash with royal beatitude and with royal liberality."

Friday night the unweaned milk of Mr. GRAVES's kind and gentle nature flowed in full pails in the leading editorial article. What are injunctions to such a man? Take home a pitcherful:

"The morals that are to be deduced from men's lives and from their influence are among the most helpful and wholesome things in our civilization."

"Lives of great men all remind us."

"We can make our lives sublime."

"And not only the lives of great men, but, as it occurs to the News, much more frequently the lives of strong men and good men, men who labor nobly and successfully and usefully in minor spheres of action, are just as wholesome to point a moral and to adorn a tale as the incidents which are created by their activity. Further than this, we have felt that the best way to make a man good was to persuade him that he was doing good. Many a good man has had his life changed and consecrated to usefulness by the public expression of the belief that he was doing good and wholesome work."

Read that, DANIEL! Why can't you do good? Why can't you be good?

A detailed statement is before us of the new ship tonnage built in the United Kingdom in 1905. It records the product of sixty-eight shipbuilding firms, whose output ranged from 3,050 to 86,232 tons. Only nineteen of the sixty-eight firms produced less than 11,000 tons during the year, and seven of the firms produced from 25,100 to 86,232 tons each. Twelve of the firms produced from 30,000 to 50,000 tons each.

How long shall it be before we have sixty-eight American shipbuilding firms equaling the British total of 1,744,022 tons, practically every ton of which is for foreign trade?

In the face of such a year's work as that

across the water our own miserable showing is a mortification to the spirit.

The announcement of the itinerary and sailing date of the Hon. WILLIAM HYMEN TAFT's second great excursion to summer seas is awaited with increasing eagerness by many interested persons.

SUCCESS THAT FAILS.

Confession and Complaint of a Modest Prosperous Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Many years ago I came here from a country town, poor as any boy could well be, found a position year after year; became a partner, then the head of the concern. Made my fortune, a large one, now retired.

When I die I shall leave my children each a fortune, but when I think it over day after day I can only be ashamed of it all. I suppose I was no worse than the others. I know some were worse than I. I could always say, "I am a good boy, but I forgot that there was such a thing as a square deal. If I could get the better of an associate or a customer or an employee, I did. Anything that I could do to attain my own success was good business, and I did it." I have done no man a wrong.

I have given to charity, headed subscriptions, but it doesn't satisfy me. I know what I have done wasn't mainly. Last night I sat with other so-called successful men I studied them. When they talked of foreign travel, they think just as I do.

The modern success is rank failure. It has made this country rich, it has made it poor. It has made the nation a laughing stock. It has made the people of this country a laughing stock. It has made the people of this country a laughing stock.

I have done no man a wrong.

Think it over; it will mean a lot to you some day.

New York, Jan. 29.

KARATHEODORI.

Reminiscence of a Personal Meeting With the Turkish Diplomat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: By the death of Alexander Pascha, Karatheodori, announced in your issue of Tuesday, I have lost a statesman who, under any other ruler than Abdul Hamid II., might have rendered great services both to his country and to his country. The report of his death immediately after the signature of the treaty of San Stefano in 1878 that gave me an insight into the man's character and recalled his name.

I had occasion to recall the name of the Foreign Office in Constantinople at the time, greatly agitated over the question of the Balkan states, and found him, as were all the officials at Constantinople at the time, greatly agitated over the question of the Balkan states, and found him, as were all the officials at Constantinople at the time, greatly agitated over the question of the Balkan states.

Telling me that he relied on my discretion not to make public what he wished to say, he proceeded to lay before me the whole situation in regard to the Balkan states, and his country. He was fully acquainted. His grievances were those of a loyal subject of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the name of the Sultan. He spoke feelingly of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government, and of the abuses of the Sultan's government.

RATE BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The discussion of the railway rate question in the House has proceeded along the line of pure party politics.

There has been an assumption that Congress could do, lawfully and constitutionally, whatever it saw fit to do in the matter. It has been assumed that Congress possesses and may exercise the power to fix and to regulate rate changes. It has also been assumed that this power may be delegated to an administrative body, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This ground has been taken in spite of the fact that rate fixing is a legislative act, while the functions and powers of the commission are purely administrative. In his Reimbursement speech of October 19 Mr. Roosevelt again and again referred to the commission as an "administrative body."

Yet the Hepburn bill and the other bills to which the House committee has given consideration vest in that body powers and functions which are admittedly legislative in their nature. This fact is not changed by change in the language employed. A legislative power is exercised whether the commission fixes and makes effective a "reasonable rate," that is, a specific rate, or a "reasonable rate," that is, a rate which shall be the maximum, but which may not be specifically fixed, but which may be adjusted by the commission in fixing process, involving legislative powers.

In the Senate the Doolittle bill is regarded as the "Administration" measure, corresponding in general to the Hepburn bill in the House. Both proceed on the basis of the same assumption, namely, the rate fixing power of Congress and the exercise of delegated legislative power by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Both evade fundamental legal and constitutional questions. Both of these bills, and various others which are like unto them, stand upon the issue of economic expediency regardless of legal or constitutional limitations. In the House little attention has been paid to this underlying issue. It is evident that the Senate will give a larger attention to this phase of the matter, and it is probable that the battle in the Senate will center upon the question of the lawful powers of Congress and commission rather than upon the point of economic expediency. The so-called "obstruction" interposed by notable leaders in that body springs out of objection to any measure in which economic expediency is made to override the laws of the land.

The action of the House may be regarded as a response to a more or less intelligent public clamor. The Senate was created and exists for the very purpose of acting as a balance wheel at just such times. Its most important duty is to see that whatever is done is done lawfully. If the laws are wrong, they may be changed. But while the laws are as they are, the Senate is bound to see that they are obeyed.

The House has reviewed the economic features of the matter, and the Senate committee has conducted an exhaustive investigation along the same line. It has been shown in both bodies that unlawful and unjust discrimination has been the practice of many lines of transportation. It has been shown that the custom is almost universally followed and that the public is in favor of drastic laws which will prohibit the practice and punish severely any who may continue it. It has not been shown that, except in very infrequent instances, there is or has been any reasonable complaint of excessive rate charges.

It has not been clearly shown that, under the Constitution, even Congress has the power to discriminate in rate charges. It has been shown, however, that Congress may delegate that power to a non-Congressional administrative body. Eminent authorities contend it has the power and may delegate it. Equally eminent authorities doubt and deny both the possession of power and the right to delegate it if possessed.

It is worth the concern itself. The upper house in our national legislation is less disposed than is the lower branch to give approval to measures that will not stand examination by the Supreme Court.

It is not at all imperative that this matter be decided next week, next month or even next year. The country has thriven wonderfully under the existing system.

Our trade, both domestic and foreign, is greater than at any earlier period in our history. Above all, in its efforts to arrive at sane and sound conclusions in a matter involving legal and constitutional questions of exceeding intricacy and supreme importance, the Senate should not be made a target for charges of willful and wicked "obstructionism."

MEMBER.

New York, Jan. 29.

Old Guard Hat Checks and Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In regard to the criticism of the Old Guard from your correspondence, permit me to say that every ticket holder for the Old Guard has been accompanied by a printed slip showing that gentlemen's hat checks would be \$2. No charge for ladies. No one was allowed to come in without a check. It was not a matter of a few dollars, but of a few cents. At every hat check always pay some amount for hat checks. Some income must be had to pay expenses.

In regard to the internal affairs of the Old Guard, I would say that, owing to an extraordinary and ridiculous constitution and by laws, the members of the Old Guard have little or nothing to say about the affairs of the Old Guard. The board of officers, about a dozen in all, have almost absolute control. We have done something lately, and if our kind efforts will do anything more, there will be something more done soon and the O. G. will come out right end up.

MEMBER.

New York, Jan. 29.

No Portrait of Whitney in Navy Department.

Washington correspondence of the Indianapolis News. Portraits of Cabinet officers in recent years have been painted by the artist J. M. W. McKim. The present paintings of themselves to the departments, and below the grade of Cabinet officers in the various bureaus where this collection of portraits is to be placed. The artist McKim is expressed that William C. Whitney never gave his portrait to the Navy Department, nor has McKim painted it. McKim is the artist of the great Secretaries of the Navy, and of course the financial aspects of the transactions do not figure. He evidently had some objection either to the custom or to the presence of his portrait in the group. There is a story at the Department that he had a portrait painted for this purpose but that on being shown to him it was so ugly that he refused to keep it in the family. The list is nearly complete. The absence of his likeness is greatly to be regretted.

MEMBER.

New York, Jan. 29.

The Southerners in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Many Southerners have found their way in New York and learned to love the beautiful city next to none, but I have never loved it so well as I do now. When I paid tribute to the memory of our General, NEW YORK, JAN. 29.

THE ZIE.

With a perfect touring car.

With all contraptions laden.

In soil and gorges suitably sat.

A perfect auto mummy.

Despite that circumstances gave.

The very best of chances.

They have never loved it so well as I do now.

And though the auto bowed along.

With proper speed and clatter.

Dan Cupid crawled down underneath.

To find what was the matter.